of Anchals be vested in one and the same officer who may be called 'the Superintendent of Registration and Anchals'.

Of course, the reason why I move this resolution is, to me, it appears that these two Departments can very well be placed under one officer. In fact there is the feeling now that each one by himself has not sufficient work (*hear, hear*). As a matter of fact, in most places where there are Registry offices, there are Anchal offices also, so that the same officer, when he is on his inspection tour, can do both works together. Wherever there is a Registry office, there is an Anchal office also, but not *vice versa*. Anyhow I do not think the officer will be overworked by having these two Departments put upon his shoulders. Especially when we want the separation of one Department from another, especially so far as the Agriculture and Panchayats are concerned, and when we are for retrenchment, it is only reasonable there should be some clubbing together also, wherever it is possible. That is the reason why I move this resolution.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I beg to second the resolution and support it.

Question put:—"*That the offices of the Superintendent of Registration and the Superintendent of Anchal may be placed under one officer designated the Superintendent of Registration and Anchal*".

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now the other resolution may be put.

President.—Now we can frame our resolution on the basis of this resolution.

Superintendent of Industries.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Then again, there is one other matter which I would bring to your notice. In the first part of my resolution there is a matter which must be considered by the House before the resolution is put. I recommend there, also that a Superintendent of Industries be appointed and in the same grade. We had a Superintendent of Industries in our State some time ago.

President.—That is to say, you want a new Department to be created, so also a Development Commissioner.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I shall come to that later on. I am only moving the first part now. I want to take the sense of the House on this matter. If the House is against me in this, I shall drop the latter portion. If the House says 'we do not want a Department of Industries', I will delete that suggestion and move the rest.

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President.—Any other resolution bearing on that point?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I shall just say a word in defence of this part of my resolution. Now, no doubt ours is an agricultural country, and we cannot be called in any way an industrial nation although we have got our own little industries. If we are not an industrial nation to-day, it is because among other causes we have not been giving encouragement to industries. I know that at least 75 per cent of the coir yarn that is produced in the State is exported raw, exported to places outside India or to places outside Cochin. Now this is a very regrettable state of affairs. Our land is not overflowing with milk and honey. We can have a good deal of advantage if we can stimulate industry here. Coir and mats industry has great scope in our State. Again, we have got now various other industries like tile works, hides curing, arecanuts and so on. An attempt was made some years ago to develop some of these industries and I regret to find that the attempt seems to have ended in failure. Failures often are stepping stones to success. We should not be discouraged by initial failures. As it is, I find the already overworked Director of Public Instruction is saddled with the Department of Industries also.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am not saddled with the Department of Industries. I am only in charge of the Industrial Schools.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You should be only in charge of pure education, pure education and industrial education should never be mixed up. I have set down in the latter part of my resolution a proposition which, though I am not moving it just now, I, for the information of this House, shall read now. It is about the 4 Development Departments, Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation and Panchayats. It runs thus: "*That the four Development Departments of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation and Panchayats be placed under a Development Commissioner on Rs. 500 to 750, who, with the help of a council of 8 members consisting of the Heads of the four Departments and four non-official Members of the Legislative Council, elected or nominated, election being preferred, will from the final controlling authority in connection with those Departments*". This subject is controversial. Hence I do not want to mix up the present resolution with this. I beg to submit we cannot give up industries as a bad job and continue to live in despair. Once we tried; no doubt we failed; let us try, try again. So I am for taking industrial schools from the shoulders of the Director of Public Instruction and placing them along with other industrial matters on the shoulders of a full-time man who

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should not be selected because he is in some Department, but appointed because he knows something about industries. We may not be able to get a first rate expert just now. We shall start with a more humble one and see what can be done.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I second and support that, Sir.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I do not know what the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee is.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The trouble is I think that part of the report which deals with industries is antiquated. The Committee seems to have confused the present time with the halcyon days when we had an Industrial Superintendent. Just now we do not happen to have one. The report says :— "Besides the above, there are some minor Departments, such as Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Panchayats, Anchal and Registration....." As it is, we have not got a Department of Industries now.

Again we find in the same paragraph of the report :— "But the Committee as a whole, while sympathising with the object of this recommendation, do not think that the benefits anticipated by the creation of such a Department will, in a small State like Cochin, be such as to justify the considerable additional outlay required for it."

I do not know what actuated them to write like that. We are a few months ahead of the day they wrote about and we shall go ahead. I do not know why the report slurs over such an important matter. Are industries to be despised like this ? Does the Committee want to make out that it is better for the State that every article of use should be brought from outside ? Hon'ble Members will also consider whether cottage industries should not be brought under this Department. Every industry, I say, should be under the Department. I want the matter to be discussed in this House. The issue is whether it is necessary to have a Department of Industries.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I rise to oppose this motion. And I wish to point out the reason why I take this attitude in passing a resolution which, on the face of it, seems to me a very useful industry. We had to consider this question in the Special Finance Committee also as the mover himself said. In a very small State there is every chance that at any time a day may come when industry will play a prominent part in the State. I do not deny that it may be possible. It may not be possible also. I am not a prophet. I do not give prophesies of what might take place hereafter. But we are to deal with the existing conditions, and from the bitter past experience that the Government had and the public had and especially those who

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invested their money in these grand concerns at Chalakkudi, the Potteries and the Tanneries,—

President.—The Potteries was not a people's concern. It is a Government concern.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I said Government, the public especially, and others who invested money. From that we can learn one salutary lesson, they ought to have learned, that no Government ever succeeds in running any industrial concerns, and it is in my view a foolish thing for any Government to undertake any industrial concern.

All such concerns must be left in the hands of private agencies, and where the Government fails, it is invariably noticed that private agency succeeds. There are numbers of industries in the State, and most of them are run on a proper basis with a reasonable profit, and if it is possible for private agency to do so, there must be some substantial reasons why the undertakings, which are backed by the inexhaustible resources of the Government, cannot be profitable and should come to grief. The matter of the fact is, generally speaking, a Joint-Stock Company is nobody's company, not really, much more so a company run by Government. The matter has to be stated that people think Government is entirely separate from the public, and, therefore, Government money does not need any sympathy from the public. So those, who think deeply that it is their own money that is lost, for all practical purposes may keep the money in their own hands, and they make use of the stranger's money to throw at the walls of the Government. That has been the history, and that will be the history of any industrial undertaking on the part of the Government. If the Government is not going to take up any industry of its own, if you are not satisfied by this argument, then, I ask what is the object of an Industrial Superintendent? I can very well understand why it has been treated very lightly. The only industries that could thrive in this land are the village industries. There are various reasons why major industries will not thrive. We need not enter into this. I have once said in this House that, so long as there is absolutely no independence, there cannot be any industrial regeneration in any part of India. That fact ought to be grasped by all interested parties, by those who have the ambition to run industrial businesses. The Tanneries failed because you could not get the market. You cannot compete with the foreign goods, and the only way in which you can succeed in an undertaking is by tariff, as has been levied by all the countries in the world in the initial stage of regeneration, since it is not possible for us to start any industry on a grand scale.

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Now, about industrial education, training in minor industries, I can understand and sympathise with these. We have them under the Educational Department, and I have not been able to find that the Educational Department is not discharging its obligations to this Department as well as the old Department, when it did exist as the Industrial Department. We had an Industrial Superintendent before, and, even in spite of persons of that Department, we had disastrous failures like the failures of the two concerns at Chalakkudi. For these various reasons, I do not think there is either the scope or the necessity for us for the time being to start an Industrial Department, unless it be to provide one more job for another person. For the reasons stated above, I regret I must oppose this resolution.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to oppose this resolution. There is not a single industry in Cochin which is not owned or run by private men. To pry into industrial concerns by means of a Government officer is only to put an obstacle in their way of development and a thorn in their side. All industries, to thrive well, must have full freedom to thrive as best as they can, and to put a small officer on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 who could possibly never approach the Manager of an industrial concern, who may be drawing a thousand or more, or who may be making a thousand a month, would be the height of folly to my mind. The Industrial Superintendent on Rs. 200 or 300 a month, when he goes into the industrial office of a concern like Goodacres which is run here in Vallarpadam or a concern like Sitaram Mills, will simply be turned down with scorn. I have no doubt that they will look down upon him. This man is coming with a little chit from the Government saying that 'I am the Superintendent of Industries'. What do you know of industry? What industrial expert can you have for Rs. 200 to Rs. 300? Mr. Kurup was in the management of the Tanneries, though an expert in tanning. I did not like him to be in charge of the management part of it—that was my bone of contention—that Mr. Kurup should not be the manager of the office, he should not be running the industry and that he must be made to tan leather. Even that man we could not get, after having paid scholarship to him from the State, on anything less than a thousand rupees a month! And does any one mean to say that one on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 as minor Head of a Department can be created? For what purpose? What is he going to do? I ask the mover of the resolution what is he going to do? Is he going to experiment in industries? There is no industry here which wants experimenting.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I shall tell you.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall repudiate it. There is no industry here which can be tackled by the Superintendent of Industries. If you create one, he must be an expert. It will be a sheer waste of public funds otherwise. We had a Superintendent of Industries who posed himself as Superintendent of Industries elsewhere and came here, and, with what result? I put money into the Tanneries, Rs 2,500. I became a Director and I found that the Industrial Superintendents that the Government appointed were not discharging their duties properly, I went there, I stood up and said "my money is here, you shall not be allowed to play with that money." With what result? The bureaucratic Government knowing nothing of industries gave their full support to the Superintendent of Industries and to their expert and with what result? I fought with them and I got out my money from them. When I got my money back, I said "you can do what you like now." What happened? The whole money of the people is lost.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Not yours.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I was quite safe when I looked after myself. That was the result of having a Superintendent of Industries and Government backing him against the people's voice, to smother up their policy. I emphatically oppose this resolution. So, if you want to have a Superintendent of Industries and if you want your country to develop industrially, have a man on Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You won't pay the Diwan Peishkar Rs. 650.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No. This is for Industrial Superintendent. It is for the people's good. Start a big industrial concern and put a big man there. Let him be paid. I said in the Tanneries pay Mr. Kurup 50 per cent of the profits. Don't give him any pay. He gave us a rosy picture that, we can make Rs. 20,000, Rs. 40,000, &c. I said 'give him half. Don't give him anything more.' With what result? I have taken my money. I can laugh at you instead of your laughing at me. All your money is lost. It will be a sheer waste of public money and your money will be lost and the Government money will be lost. The tax-payer's money will be wasted. Therefore, I oppose this resolution.

And then to take the industrial schools out of the Director of Public Instruction does not appeal to me at all. The Director of Public Instruction has only to look through, i. e., a sort of supervision over the schools. He need not teach carpentry. The carpentry teacher will do it. He need not take bell-metal work. The bell-metal worker will do it. Just like scientific subjects, although the Director of Public Instruction is not

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a science student himself, it does not follow that he should not supervise the physical laboratory teacher or the chemical laboratory teacher. In the same way in the case of these schools, which give an educational training to the minds of the young, the proper officer to look after is the Director of Public Instruction. I am very sorry that the mover of the resolution thought that the Director of Public Instruction should be put in the second grade of officers. If there is one officer who ought to be put in the first grade and only first, that should be the Director of Public Instruction, (*hear, hear*) and not the Diwan Peishkar who collects our money. He is the director of the youth and he should be the first after the Diwan in the State. I strongly oppose this resolution to create an Industrial Department and to find a job for one man on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. It will be mere sheer waste and folly to do so. I therefore oppose.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—A word in support of the motion. It is a matter for regret that the opposers, to my humble mind, seem to have confused the issue before the House (*hear, hear*); because there is no proposal before the House for the creation of an Industrial Department where industries may be undertaken by the Department. Now the illustrations cited are failures of industrial concerns.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Not failures of industrial concerns but failures of the Superintendents. I can make the Tanneries run at a profit. I undertake.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—You can only interrupt me. On a point of order.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The point of order is you are misquoting me.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I am not misquoting you. I say it is the failure of the industrial concerns.

President.—Two Members cannot stand up at the same time.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Therefore, what I want to say is the proposition is to create a Department to supervise the development of industries (*hear, hear*) and not the launching of industries.

President.—Does that not necessarily imply that some responsible officer should be in charge of that Department, Mr. Krishna Menon ?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The Department is for supervising the Department of Industries of which there is a responsible head.

President.—So that it comes to Mr. Salem's own point, that we want a Superintendent of Industries.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—This is not supporting indus-

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try. It is based on the ground that what has been started has become failures.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of order. I can make him understand. What I did say was that one could understand the appointment of a Superintendent, if the Government or the public have industries which require supervision. But as there are no industries under the Government, it is not the duty of the Government to appoint a Superintendent. That is what I said.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Even with that amendment, which I don't think was conveyed in the opposition put forward, it does not necessarily imply that the Government is to undertake any industrial concerns. But, on the other hand, the Government has only to supervise the development of industrial concerns.

Another argument is that it is started to work in compensation with private enterprises.

President.—That is also what Mr. Salem said. He said that, if a man is appointed on Rs. 200 or Rs 300, he must have some function to perform. He has to supervise the industries. There are very many experts drawing handsome salaries. He will look very little, when he goes there.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—So, because we cannot go for a high-salaried officer, he wants to appoint a man on Rs. 3,000; unless we can appoint such a man, we shall have no industry whatever. It comes to that. I don't want to take up the time of the House. What I say is the proposition does not imply the undertaking of any industrial concern. It is only the development for which there must be a supervising agency. It is only that agency that the proposition implies. With that I support the proposition.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If it is going to be put, I have got a right of reply. From what I heard, I think the opposition has entirely misconceived the idea that I have attempted to express. Is it the contention of the opposition that all modern countries maintain industrial Departments with well paid heads, i. e., paid according to their means, because States are running industries?

President.—Take the case of Madras. They have industries of their own.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So many now. They had none once. Do you not want to look forward to having industries in the future? Do you want to shut your eyes to the future of the country?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Which is the country which has goat Superintendent of Industries to supervise private industries?

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am offering my reply. Don't oblige us to waste time by this unnecessary heckling. I say, does any responsible Member of this House say that a country like America or England or Japan would have ever reached the condition of industrial excellence and eminence to which they have risen but for the guidance and support of an enlightened Government? (*Hear, hear.*)

President.—That is to say, if you appoint a Superintendent of Industries or Director of Industries, then industries will come of their own accord.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Industries will come, if you teach people what industries to start, and how to start and foster them. You must show them the possibilities of the country and where you can develop its industries. Do you know, Sir, that 10 pounds of coir yarn for which we cannot get 10 annas is converted by a firm in Cochin into a finished article worth Rs. 5?

(*Mr. A. B. Salem rises to interrupt.*)

Please don't interrupt me like this by this sort of heckling. Mr. Salem evidently does not want me to be heard. You saw that, Sir, in the exhibition held in the Darbar Hall. You could have seen that, any way. Why not our men do the work and pocket the money?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—By all means.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—And yet these gentlemen would say 'we cannot support industries by creating a Department of industries. We cannot pay Rs. 2,000, so we don't want an Industrial Superintendent'. That is Mr. Salem's opinion, a crude opinion, a crude vision, the vision of bandicoots lurking in their holes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I think it is the other way.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You have got a chance of voting for me or against me. Please don't interrupt.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why do you tell us that we are bandicoots? (*Prolonged laughter.*) I think you are Lilliputian bandicoots.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I would be the last man to call the Jewish representative of this House a bandicoot. I never called the Hon'ble Member a bandicoot.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You won't be allowed to do so.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Nor any gentlemen for the matter of that. I said that it is the vision of bandicoots lurking in their holes. They see only their whiskers.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You are the persons.

Mr Thomas Manjuran.—That is your own view. We

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may have different opinions. I shall be the last man to characterise any Hon'ble Member, any gentleman returned by an constituency of the Cochin State, as bandicoots or such othe low things! Far from it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—No, you cannot. You should not do it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The industrial regeneration of the State, according to the opposition, is not their concern. They say they are not prophets. If you are not prophets, if you cannot look ahead, you have no business to be legislators. You have no business to advise anybody. Your posterity, your country's future is at stake. Does this not involve a certain amount of prophesy? You should not be legislators, if you cannot alook head. You say want of independence accounts for India's want of industries. India has no independence and so our Tanneries failed. Rather extraordinary. I cannot understand the connection.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You cannot.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am rather short of understanding. But I can only understand things that could be understood.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I don't know whether all these interruptions are allowed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—These interruptions are parliamentary, Sir. I know the rules of Parliament.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am not very much afraid of these interruptions. I would only be glad to meet these interruptions in detail, but I do not want to do so, since it will be waste of time. I shall ignore them, as far as possible.

It is not the absence of tariff, absence of independence that was responsible for the failure of the Tanneries. It failed for a hundred reasons which it will not be possible to mention here. We started the Tanneries on the peak of post-war industrial boom. Everybody thought conditions would continue. Probably the expert also made some miscalculation. Ever so many factors contributed. That is no reason why we should not have a Superintendent of Industries to help us in future. Suppose one doctor gave an injection to a patient and he failed. Does it follow that all injections should be stopped?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Pay a man who knows the job.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—My friend, the Member for the Jewish constituency, would not give any officer, excepting the Judges of the Chief Court and the Diwan, anything more than Rs. 600. That is what he voted for yesterday. To-day, he says, if you want to get a decent industrial expert, you must pay Rs. 2,000. Why not offer Rs. 300 to this gentleman and

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request him to live on soul force? (*Laughter.*) If the high officers of the State can thrive on soul force, why not the Industries Superintendent also try?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There was no question of the Industrial Superintendent, yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It was the question of Government servants generally.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If you want any such initiative, you will have to pay for it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—My proposal for an Industrial Superintendent is modest. Start with a man on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. He is not intended to start a tile factory. He is intended to come and tell us if there is anything wrong in the things that are started; tell us the possibilities of the country; have an industrial survey of Cochin and do things like that. By-and-by, if you find encouragement, if you find it necessary, we will get a bigger man. I am only speaking as, in my humble opinion, a practical man. We should not think that, the because Tanneries failed, or Potteries failed, we shall have nothing more to do with industries. I commend the resolution to the House.

The question of appointing a Superintendent of Industries for the State was put and negatived.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Then that portion may be deleted from my resolution.

The resolution would then be: "*This House recommends to the Government that the Superintendent of Agriculture, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Superintendent of Registration and Superintendent of Anchal clubbed together as one, and the Panchayat Superintendent be placed on a grade of pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.*"

President.—So how many officers?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Four. These four gentlemen to be placed on one grade and paid Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

President.—What is the pay of the Superintendent of Agriculture in the resolution that was carried?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. That was for the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats. This is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, nothing coming to the minimum or maximum of that grade.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I should like to second this resolution with the exception as regards the Superintendent of Agriculture.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I don't know whether you can do it like that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I state that the Superintendent of Agriculture may be taken out of the category?

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Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I support you.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Since there are two controversial things as regards the Superintendent of Agriculture, they may be separately put for the vote of the House.

President.—Yesterday, we were dealing with the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats whose pay should be Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. Now, you say that there should not be an officer who will discharge both the functions, and that there must be separate officers. We have to reconcile these resolutions.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—There are four hands in the resolution. Eventually there is a difference of opinion on certain matters. We will put one by one and consider them. For instance, the grade of the Agricultural Superintendent may be first put, whether, in view of the fact that the Panchayats are taken away, any modification could be made in the scale that is proposed yesterday.

President.—The discussion cannot be final.

Clubbing of Fisheries and Agriculture

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—There is another point that Fisheries may be tacked on to Agriculture. I don't know whether there is an amendment or resolution for that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—An amendment will be accepted without notice. Notice will be waived.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—That ought to be included.

President.—That will have to be considered and decided.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—I propose that 'the Fisheries may be tacked on to Agriculture as proposed by the Committee'. That is the practice in Travancore.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I second it.

The question that the Department of Fisheries be clubbed with the Department of Agriculture was put and agreed to.

President.—Now we come to the question of pay.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now, Sir, my proposal is Rs. 200—300. But I am prepared to accept any reasonable modification which the Members may want to make. For the purpose of my proposition, I tentatively put it at 200—300. That is all.

President.—Who seconds?

Mr. P Krishna Menon.—I second it.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I beg to propose an amendment, *viz.*, that the pay shall be Rs. 200—25—400.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

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